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"WANT" ADS.
in the Sunday Journal
APPEAL TO EVERYBODY WITH
A WANT TO FILL.

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THE PEOPLE ECHO THE JOURNAL'S DEMAND FOR A COMPETENT GENERAL IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT, PUBLISHED IN THE JOURNAL JUNE 18.

RESIDENT MCKINLEY.

Dear Sir—We are a Democratic newspaper, but we are chiefly concerned for the good of the nation, and we have often, therefore, interested ourselves in your success, and have given you wise advice at times, when you seemed to be in particular need of it. We advised you to fight the Cuban war; we even used some pretty strong language in speaking of your vacillation and timidity, which you doubtless resented at the time, but have seen the wisdom of since. We are going to give you some good advice now, Mr. McKinley, about the Philippines, and if you will stop to think what a saving thing the Cuban war was for you, you will listen very carefully in the present instance.

Mr. McKinley, you want to be President a second time. The best way to be that is to end the trouble in the Philippines promptly. The best way to do that is to sink all jealousies of possible Presidential candidates, and SEND THE BEST GENERALS IN YOUR ARMY TO SUBDUCE THE FILIPINOS. Aguinaldo is a good general, a vicious, cruel tyrant, but a good general. Otis is a weakling. Everybody knows that. You know it, Mr. McKinley, or you wouldn't have sent him there. He is too weak to be a Presidential possibility, and there you feel safe, but he is too weak to defeat Aguinaldo, and there you should feel uneasy.

Otis will not defeat you for the Presidency, but Aguinaldo may.

This country may be broadly divided into three classes, Mr. McKinley.

One-third is opposed to expansion. They are the Small Americans, to be sure. They are opposed to everything that is new, and vigorous, and progressive. But they have votes.

There is another third, which is ardently in favor of expansion, which believes that the institutions of this country are the best in the world, and that progress can best be achieved by their extension to other lands, which knows that every great nation has expanded and has given the benefits of its greatness to the largest number of people. These are the strong, energetic, progressive men of the country, builders of nations, makers of history, but they have the same votes as the dullards.

There is a third class, which approves of expansion if it doesn't cost them anything, which is in favor of progress if it can be had cheap. This class will probably decide the election. This class thinks we have had trouble enough, and wants the Philippine question settled, one way or another, as long as it's settled.

If you shall have ended the Philippine trouble you will get the votes of these people for yourself, and their approval for your policy. If you are still playing with Algiers and Otises, and accomplishing nothing in the Philippines, you will be defeated, not by a rival Republican, but by a Democrat. You will be very properly defeated, but unfortunately a great national policy will go down with you. The great Democratic policy of expansion will receive a severe setback through Republican incompetence. We are concerned in that, Mr. McKinley. The welfare of the nation is concerned. We urge you to take our advice now.

Act promptly and powerfully in the Philippines. SEND MEN THERE, SEND GENERALS, SEND PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

W. R. HEARST.

WHITNEY'S STABLES DESTROYED BY FIREBUGS.

Flames Discovered in the Har-
ness Room Spread So Rapid-
ly That the House Where Mrs.
Whitney Died Just Escaped.

Many Valuable Horses Saved,
Though Crazy by Fright,
but Carriages and Harness
Are Much Damaged.

Incidencies fired the stable and harness
room of W. C. Whitney, at Westbury, L.
I., last night. In an hour the structure
burned to the ground, involving a loss of
many thousands of dollars.

The flames were first discovered in the
stable about 9:35 p. m. At the time the
fire had strong headway, and every work-
man on the place was summoned in haste.
In addition mounted men rode post haste
to the barn by farms, asking all to lend a
hand, and the fire companies at Hemp-
stead, Mineola, Roslyn and Westbury
were summoned by telephone from Mr.
Whitney's house.

As soon as the alarm drew the groom
and other stablemen to the fire their atten-
tion was directed to saving Mr. Whitney's
valuable horses first. Fortunately, most of
his racing string were away, but in the
stable were a number of high class car-
riage and saddle horses, among them a
number of blood hunters and steeple-
chasers.

It was difficult work getting at the
animals. They were crazy from fright, but
the grooms and stablemen worked hard,
and in a few minutes the last of the horses
was run out to safety.

By this time, the entire structure was
reeling into flames. The lofts, already
on fire, and when the workers were
reached to save the wagons and harness,
the flames were eating downward toward
the main floor.

When the first of the carriages were
wheeled out into the open it looked as if
the others would have to be abandoned.
The head men, however, encouraged their
men to keep at it, and one by one, they
sawed the carriages, breaking car-
riage and harnesses out from under the
flames.

Although all were saved, many of the
carriages were almost wrecked. Most of
them were blistered fore and aft by the
heat, and the cushions of several were
blazing when rescued. Outside, however,
the smoldering cloth was soon extin-
guished, and the work of extinguishing the
fire began.

From the first it was seen to be impos-
sible to save the harness. When the fire
was discovered it was close to the harness
room, and aside from a few sets dragged
out of the burning, all of it was consumed.
The spread of the fire, drawn in by a
self breeze, menaced Mr. Whitney's steeple-
chase house. When this became evident, the
men were called off from all other work
and put to the labor of fighting back the
flames. All the water at hand was direct-
ed upon the stable end nearest the house,
and for a while it looked as if Mr. Whit-
ney's home was doomed.

A plot of open ground only 150 feet wide
separated the house from the stable, and at
the time the flames seemed about to cross
it. Once the men were driven back,
but in the end the carriages poured upon
the blaze, the fire snaked back and the
house was out of danger.

On the arrival of aid from the near by
town, the work was confined to extin-
guishing the burning stable. It was ap-
parent from the first that nothing could
save it and the firemen confined them-
selves to preventing the fire from spread-
ing. For a while it burned fiercely;
then, when the timber gave way, it col-
lapsed in a blazing ruin, and all danger
had passed.

Mr. Whitney is in Europe. His repre-
sentative said last night that he could not
replicate the loss, but that a magnifi-
cent race course, and a steeplechase course
second to none in the country. These
courses were laid out in order that Mr.
Whitney in her last days might see the
horses work from her chair upon the
veranda. Mr. Whitney contemplates build-
ing a new stable shortly, one of the best
in the country. His plans show that it
will be more than 800 feet in length and
filled up with all the modern accessories
of a great racing establishment.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS PACK A MEETING. OUT-TALK THE "HOLD UP" A PROPOSED LAW

Advocates of Faith Heal-
ing Outnumber Antis
Four to One.

Medical and Legal Relief As-
sociation Defers Action on
the Measure.



Scene at the Anti-Christian Scientist Meeting Captured by "Healers."

A project of law against healing by
Christian Science was discussed publicly
in a room of the Waldorf-Astoria last
night.

When the chairman of the meeting, The-
odore Sutro, made his speech he saw that
the proportion of Christian Scientists to
anti-Christian Scientists was two to
one, three to one, four to one.

Then Howard P. Okie, who had prepared
the project of law, made a motion that the
meeting should be merely tentative, that
it should be one of inquiry, that no resolu-
tion should be offered. His motion was
adopted without a word of dissent.

Mr. Sutro said: "Various startling dis-
closures regarding the treatment of pa-
tients by means that may not be accepted
have provoked this meeting. Its object is
not to be against any creed, certainly not
against Christian Science as such."

"Its object is to prevent weak-minded
people from advising the sick—who are
usually weak-minded—not to engage physi-
cians."

He read the project of law as follows:
"A person who advises, persuades or at-
tempts to persuade any other person not
to employ the medical or surgical aid in
case of illness or physical injury of that
other person or in a case of illness or
physical injury of any person influenced or
controlled by him, is guilty of a misde-
meanor; it is no defense to a prosecution
under this section that the defendant did
not believe in the existence of such illness
or injury."

Edward Lauterbach said that he was

"I WAS A VICTIM OF
EVERY ILL THAT
FLESH IS HEIR TO"



Scene at the Anti-Christian Scientist Meeting Captured by "Healers."

In sympathy with the project of law to be
discussed at the meeting, but preferred
that Mr. Okie should speak of it, since the
framing of the project was his.

Mr. Okie said: "The Christian Scientist
starts with the major premise that 'God is
good.' It is well. But the Christian
Scientist's minor premise is wrong. He
says, 'Illness is vile, therefore it cannot
exist.'"

"The result has been that children have
been robbed of their lives, that desolation
has been brought to homes, that deprecia-
tion of spirit has conditioned whole races."

W. F. Lunt, a United States appraiser,
said that the law would force "shackles of
tyranny," and then the applause was deaf-
ening.

Dr. Evan F. Smith spoke against the pro-
ject in a rambling way. "The law should
force the Christian Scientists to ad-
mit that the body that they pretend to cure
exists. They should be under the same
regulations as medical physicians and sur-
geons."

Dr. Abraham Brothers compared the hu-
man being to a vessel at sea and his physi-
cians to a captain taught by experience, not
faith alone.

The Rev. Dr. Francis Morgan attacked
the Christian Scientists in general and Car-
roll Norton in particular. Dr. Morgan was
unmerciful.

Then came to the platform a beautiful
old woman, who said:

"I am a Christian Scientist. I am the
pioneer of Christian Science in New York.
I suffered for twenty years under the
care of physicians. They were the best
friends that I had. If you think that we
are waging war against them, you do not
know Christian Science. You have given

"I FOUND THAT
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
HELPED ME WITH
MY TEACHING."



Scene at the Anti-Christian Scientist Meeting Captured by "Healers."

great arguments against it, but you have
left God out of the question."

She was Laura Lathrop, first reader of
the Second Christian Scientist Church.
Carroll Norton spoke after her, defending
himself.

Then Augustus E. Stetson, in spite of cries
of "Order!" from Dr. Bond Stow, that
could not be repressed, made a long de-
fense of Christian healing.

Several other persons made long speeches.
The project of law was referred to a com-
mittee.

The meeting was under the auspices of
the Medical and Legal Relief Society.

BROOKLYN TROLLEYS KILL 3, INJURE 3 IN ONE DAY.

While Riding in Wagons Six
Men Are Run Down by
Street Cars That Are Not
Under Control of Motormen.

While Running at Express
Speed They Dash Into the
Rear of the Vehicles, Throw-
ing the Victims to the Ground.

A PLATONIAN avenue trolley-car ran
down the hill along the east side of
Prospect Park yesterday afternoon at a
speed estimated from twenty-five to thirty
miles an hour. Near the bottom of the
hill it struck a light wagon in which were
three men. Two of them are dead, the
other seriously injured.

At almost the same hour a Gates avenue
car started across the Bridge from Brook-
lyn at tremendous speed. A wagon in which
were three men was on the track. The
trolley car smashed the wagon. One of
these men is dead and the other two in-
jured.

Both cars were running far in excess of
the usual rate of speed in absolute defiance
of law.

It is the custom of motormen on the
Flatbush avenue line to make up lost time
on the hill by Prospect Park. There is a
slope half a mile long with no intersecting
streets or crossing to look out for.

The policeman on duty along that side of
the park said yesterday that thirty miles
an hour was frequently made by Flat-
bush avenue cars down the grade, and
every day there were many narrow es-
capes. It was clearly impossible for the
motorman to stop his car within any reason-
able distance on that stretch of track,
for the wheels, even if locked by brakes,
would slide along.

Numerous accidents have occurred, and
only the previous day a wagon had been
wrecked and John Teevan, of No. 440 East
Eighty-fourth street, Manhattan, painfully
injured.

Motorman John H. Van Dusen was speed-
ing his car to the limit down the hill yes-
terday afternoon. He was leaving time,
and an inspector was on the front platform.
Near the foot of the hill was a light
express wagon with a single horse jogg-
ing along in the car track.

William Anderson, of No. 123 Boerum
place, was driving. He had a load of small
stags and Hermann Kotch and Edward
Rocfeller were going with him to post
the signs on some outlying allotment.
They did not notice the oncoming car,
owing to the rattling of their own wagon,
although the motorman and inspector shout-
ed frantically. It was clearly impossible
for them to stop the trolley car because its
speed was so much beyond the ordinary.

Brakes had no effect on it. In a moment
the car struck the rear end of the wagon
with the force of an express train.

Anderson was thrown headlong into the
street ahead of the horses. His head struck
the hard cobble stones of the pavement
and within five minutes he was dead.

Kotch was knocked to one side and he
landed on his head. He died two
hours later in St. John's Hospital.

The skulls of both men were shockingly
fractured.

Rocfeller, however, fell on his side, and
the hospital doctors last night said that he
would probably recover, as shock was his
worst injury.

The horses ran away uninjured and the
car was stopped without having run over
any of the men. Motorman Van Dusen was
arrested and charged with homicide, but was
later liberated on \$2,000 bail.

Anderson was a Swede without any rela-
tives in the country. He was employed by
John Kilgait, trucking contractor, and
lived with his employer.

Kotch and Rocfeller were employed by
Edward Dubey, a sign painter, of Fulton
street, Brooklyn.

The accident on Brooklyn Bridge was al-
most a counterpart of the one at Prospect
Park. George A. Slatyer, aged fifty-six
years, a roofer, was driving his wagon, ac-
companied by his son and Emmanuel Filler,
a helper.

When near to the tower on the Brooklyn
side of the Bridge, a Gates avenue trolley
car crashed into their wagon from behind.
All three men were thrown out, but were
not being knocked over the railing for a tre-
mendous fall below.

The two other men were but slightly in-
jured. The motorman, who fainted from
fright, was arrested after an ambulance
surgeon had revived him.

Leading Newspapers of the Country Ask for a Change in the Conduct of the War.

General Joe Wheeler's Dispatch to Manila a Sym-
ptom That President McKinley Is
Heeding the Advice.

THE country is moving.
For a year it has patiently permitted President McKinley to try his
plan of settling the Philippine Islands problem, but the murmuring
has begun. General Otis's campaign has been a failure, not in the sense
that American troops have suffered defeat, but the campaign has failed of
its object.

Several hundred Americans have been killed, several thousand are disabled by
wounds or by sickness. That ten times as many Filipinos as Americans have been
killed does not alter the fact that Aguinaldo is still untaken and the rebellion is
still unquashed.

The depleted volunteer regiments that reached San Francisco yesterday, with
their stories of a 25 per cent sick list, and their reports of casualties, do not jibe
with the rose-tinted dispatches from General Otis that have been given out for pub-
lication.

Censorship in war time is a military necessity, but this is not a nation that
can be kept from knowing the truth in such a case as this.

On June 18, the Journal, in its editorial letter of advice to President McKinley,
sounded the keynote of the country's feeling on the subject.

The crushing of Aguinaldo's insurrection is a simple military problem. Compet-
ent generals and an adequate army constitute the whole solution, and these are
what the Journal asked the President to send to Manila.

Other influential journals throughout the country have taken up the word, and
from every section there comes a demand that the situation be dealt with prompt-
ly and adequately.

Even the New York World, which has been about the foremost anti-expansion
newspaper in the country, has come around and over its Philippine news yesterday
printed the headline: "More men, more energy and AN ABLE GENERAL needed
at Manila."

The sending of General Wheeler is a symptom that the Administration realizes
the strength of the people's demand. It is one step, and a good one, but it is not
enough.

The Commanding General of the army should be in actual command in the war
zone.

EDITORIAL VIEWS FROM MANY PAPERS.

In its leading editorial of the 11th inst.,
the Boston Globe said under the heading:
"Send Both Miles and Wood:"

"The President came slowly to the acknowl-
edgment of the necessity of supporting his
policy in the Philippines with additional troops.
But he has yet to meet another necessity,
equally, yes, more imperative. Even the
bravest soldiers are but food for powder and
disease unless competently led. The President
must send to Manila a general who is more
to the seat of war. He owes this much to the
soldiers in particular, and to the country
generally. Both are entitled to the very highest
order of experience and ability at the Presi-
dent's command."

It would be ungracious to disparage the
loyal and indefatigable service of General
Miles. He has been a faithful servant of the
country as to whom the Administration
has been relying in the East. But Admiral
Dewey has left the scene. Mr. Schurman, the
president of the Peace Commission, is return-
ing to the more congenial duties of his col-
lecting. General Miles is a more than com-
petent soldier, but he is not a general. He is
not a general of the Philippines. He is a
general of the Philippines. He is a general of
the Philippines. He is a general of the Phil-
ippines. He is a general of the Philippines.

But are the results reassuring? Have they
brought satisfaction to any one? If not, the
country is in a state of mind to demand a
new policy and a new man. An army of
45,000 men, as is now planned, is not
enough to subdue the rebellion. The insur-
rection of an unknown country, calls for a
commander of the right training, unbiassed
by any preconceived notions, ready to act
on his own knowledge and responsibility.

Such a man should be, and we believe he is,
General Wheeler. He is a general of the
major-general commanding, in the most
serious armed conflict in our history, and he
is worthy the rank which he holds by the
President's personal selection. He is a gen-
eral of the Philippines. He is a general of
the Philippines. He is a general of the Phil-
ippines. He is a general of the Philippines.

There he can only conquer the earth.
General Wheeler is going, and it is well. Is
there any one else who has a spirit or an idea
to contribute to the work in hand? If such
there be, send him along.

From the Philadelphia Times.
We have reached the point in the Phil-
ipino war corresponding with the period
in the Mexican war when General Scott
was summoned to present a plan for the
speedy completion of the conflict. Gen-
eral Taylor had won every battle he fought
and his ability was not questioned, but it
was learned that the war must be con-
ducted on a broader scale than had origi-
nally been contemplated, and there is no
campaign in the history of modern war-
fare that exhibited grander qualities in a
commander than can be found in the cam-
paign from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

It would be a reproach to General Otis
to send any other than the commander-in-
chief of the army to supersede him. The
Philippine Republic is sure that a man of his stature

but it is no discredit to any commander
in camp or field to become subordinate
to General Miles. The delay with
which General Miles shielded and over-
looked the blunders and infirmities of
General Schurman at Santiago, shows how
cordially he can co-operate with other
commanders to give success to our sol-
diers in the field.

In no way could President McKinley so
thoroughly strengthen himself with the
country as to summon General Miles to
the command of our forces in the Phil-
ippines and entrust him with the im-
mediate direction of the war. Every intelli-
gent citizen would know that the mission
of Miles to the Philippines must speedily
be terminated. The President has started right;
let him finish right.

From the New York Tribune.
The course of events in the Philippines
has not met expectations encouraged by
outcries that purported to come from the
War Department. One cannot tell whether
the optimistic dispatches announcing a
near surrender of the insurgents as the re-
sult of negotiations were inspired by some
hopeful soul in the department or having
the run of it, or by the conciliatory Profes-
sor Schurman, who is now returning from
service on the commission. It does not
yet appear that his hopeful predictions
have been answered by facts. But Wash-
ington has its champion optimist also.
Whether it was somebody in the War De-
partment or some too sanguine reporter,
the press, eagerly interpreting a wink as
a victory and a nod as the end of the cam-
paign, the elaborate tactical descriptions of
movements in progress, which never re-
sulted at all as Washington expected, gave
the public impression that General Otis did
not often guess very well. Later events
have indicated that it was not General Otis
who guessed wrong.

From the Boston Globe.
The best are none too good to serve our
cause in Luzon, alike in military command
and in civil administration; consequently
the major-general commanding our
armies, General Nelson A. Miles, should be
placed in command of our forces in the
Philippines, while General Leonard Wood,
of Santiago fame and honor, should be
placed in command of the duties of adminis-
tration which will soon press for consideration
our island acquisitions in the Pacific. News-
paper comment on the Globe's advocacy
yesterday of sending Miles and Wood to
the East amply demonstrates that the
matter is regarded as emphatically one of
contemporaneous and vital importance.

The Philadelphia Times, through its
veteran editor, Colonel A. K. McClure,
"heartily concurs" with the Globe in urging
the sending of General Nelson A. Miles,
major-general commanding our armies,
together with General Leonard Wood, to
whose exceptional skill and tact as an ad-
ministrator Santiago de Cuba affords such
gratifying and abundant testimony.

The St. Louis Republic has advised put-
ting the American forces in the field in
Luzon "under the direction of the general
commanding the army." While it is rather
blind, General Wood belongs in Cuba, the
Republic is sure that a man of his stature